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American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit to you the Reports for 1896–97 of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, of the Director of the School, Dr. Rufus B. Richardson, of the Professor of Art, Dr. Charles Waldstein, and of the Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Professor J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, of Amherst College.

Within the last academic year the renowned and hospitable city and land in which our School has its home have witnessed scenes of enthusiastic and devoted patriotism and of great humiliation and distress. Our sympathy for Greece is too deep for words, and this Report is not the proper place for expressions of regret that the people who were striving for the freedom and honor of their kindred, as true sons of honored sires, maintaining the ties which have been recognized for nearly three millenniums, should not have found strong friends for their support and defence. The regular work of the School was interrupted during this time only as quiet research was found difficult or impossible in the midst of war's alarms. Dr. Dörpfeld's archaeological tours through Peloponnesus and among the islands of the Aegean Sea, were necessarily abandoned, and thus one of the greatest special privileges of our students, which they have enjoyed for nearly a decade, was withdrawn for the year. The School's excava-

tions at Corinth were stopped after about a week of activity ; the call to arms was peremptory for the workmen. Miss Boyd, one of the students of the School, abandoned her plan of competing for one of the fellowships in the examination in May, and went to Thessaly as a volunteer nurse. In that service she gained distinction (for which she did not seek), and gratified the friends of our School by her spirit and her skill.

Professor Waldstein reports marked progress in the preparation for publication of the results of the excavations at the Argive Heraeum. He was Director of the School from 1888 to 1892, and Professor of Art from 1892 to 1897. As he closes his connection with the School, in these relations, the Managing Committee, recognizing the fact that he was a chief agent in securing for it friends, influence, and reputation as a scientific institution, desires to record once more its high appreciation of the energy, skill, and tact with which he has conducted its work in Greece.

Professor Richardson has been reëlected Director of the School for a term of five years,—from 1898 to 1903,—and thus has received the strongest expression of confidence which the Committee of the School could bestow.

The Managing Committee has been glad to secure the services of Professor Alfred Emerson, of Cornell University, a distinguished archaeologist, as Professor of Archaeology for the year 1897-98.

Dr. J. C. Hoppin, who has been connected with the School since 1893, has been elected Lecturer on Greek Ceramics for 1897-98. He was Dr. Waldstein's chief assistant during the last campaign of excavation at the Argive Heraeum, and has been engaged in the laborious task of preparing for publication the fragments of pottery which were there found. His studies have combined theory and practice, in Greece and in Munich, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and have fitted him to give peculiarly valuable instruction in this subject to the students of our School.

As was announced in the last report of this Committee, Pro-

fessor Herbert Weir Smyth, of Bryn Mawr College, will be Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the School during the year 1898-99.

Professor W. M. Sloane, of Princeton University, on accepting a professorial chair at Columbia University, withdrew from the Managing Committee of this School, of which he had been a member since 1882. Professor Samuel R. Winans has been elected to succeed him as representative of Princeton University on this Committee.

Professor George E. Howes, of the University of Vermont, has been elected a member of the Managing Committee as representative of that institution.

By vote of the Committee, the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of the Institute has been made a member *ex officio* of our body, and thus we welcome to our number Professor John H. Wright, of Harvard University.

Our Managing Committee has grown to be a large body, but it has increased so gradually and by the addition of such homogeneous elements, and its aim has been so steady and concentrated, that no inconvenience has been felt from its increased size. In recent years the Executive Committee has been called to act only at rare intervals, and chiefly to perform routine business which could be transacted by a unanimous vote; all important and difficult questions have been reserved for the action of the entire Managing Committee. The Executive Committee has been of convenience, however, and may be of greater importance hereafter, in case of an unexpected emergency, since the Managing Committee has voted to hold but one regular meeting each year. This annual meeting will be held in New York City on the Friday before the second Saturday in May, the day preceding the meeting of the Council of the Institute, and following the meeting of the Managing Committee of the School in Rome. Most questions of detail which occupied the time of the earlier meetings of the Committee have now been settled by precedents, and copies of the Director's preliminary report, which in former years has

been laid before the Committee at its meeting in November, will hereafter be sent to the members of the Committee in print. Our Committee is now so large, and its members live so far apart, that two meetings each year, with full attendance, cannot be expected.

With deep sorrow I record the sudden death, on the 4th of August of the present year, of Frederic De Forest Allen, Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University, who served this School as Director during one of its early and critical years, 1885-86. In spite of the fact that this year was to him one of heaviest affliction,—his only then living child died in Athens,—and that his health was such as to preclude his undertaking the archaeological researches and explorations which he had planned, his work in Greece was exact and conscientious, like everything which he ever undertook. With Mr. Fearn he conducted skilfully the negotiations with the Greek Government which ended in the gift to the School of the plot of ground on the slope of Mt. Lycabettus, on which the School's building has stood for more than ten years. His choice of the rural theatre at Thoricus as the site of the first excavations to be undertaken by the School was eminently wise. With the small amount of money at command—less than five hundred dollars was spent there in the excavations of two years—no extensive work could be done, but yet an important service was rendered to archaeological science. In the spring of 1886 noted Greek archaeologists were in ignorance of the very existence of the ruins of this little provincial theatre; in the most recent discussions, however, of the Greek theatre of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. Dr. Dörpfeld assigns an important place to its evidence, and Professor Robert of Halle draws further inferences from it. If Professor Allen's health had not prevented him from continuing the personal supervision of these excavations at Thoricus, he might have discovered the ruins of still earlier structures, for he was not one to resign willingly the exploration of such a district, and would have been quick to see the evi-

dence for the existence of the beehive tomb which has been found near there since 1886.

Here we may review with interest the work of this School in conducting excavations. In the spring of 1886, Professor Allen expended \$316.35 in excavations at Thoricus. During the School year 1886-87, Professor D'Ooge expended \$452.49 at Thoricus and at Sicyon. In 1887-88, Professor Merriam expended \$288.30 for excavations at Sicyon and a like amount (\$288.13) for work at Icaria — in all \$576.43. In the autumn of 1888, Professor Tarbell expended \$163.91 for the completion of the work at Icaria. In all, the excavations at Icaria cost \$452.04. In the spring of 1889, Dr. Waldstein conducted excavations at Plataea, Anthedon, and Thisbe, at a cost of \$392. On February 19, 1890, excavations were begun on the site of Plataea, under the direction of Dr. Waldstein, and were closed on March 12. The expenses of this campaign were defrayed from contributions and collections of Dr. Lamborn and Mr. Wesley Harper, and no report of the cost was made to the Committee. On February 1, 1891, Dr. Waldstein left Athens for another campaign in Eretria, whither he had been preceded by a few days by Mr. Fossum, a member of the School, who was sent to make preliminary arrangements. These excavations closed on March 20, but the work had not been continuous, since many days were lost on account of bad weather. The cost of this work was \$500. In January, 1892, the excavations at Eretria were resumed for a brief season under Professor Poland, and in March some digging was done by Dr. Waldstein's direction in Sparta; but the main work of the year in this department was at the Argive Heraeum. To this work of exploration and excavation the Archaeological Institute appropriated \$2500, and Dr. Waldstein's detailed account of this undertaking was published in the Thirteenth Report of the Institute. Again, in 1893, the Council of the Institute appropriated \$2500 for the continuance (and, it was hoped, completion) of this work at the Heraeum. The importance and extent of these excavations proved to be greater

than had been anticipated. Supposing this work to have been finished, the Council of the Institute granted only \$500 for the excavations of the School in 1894. According to Dr. Waldstein's estimates, \$4000 additional was needed for the completion of the work at the Heraeum, and this was provided, Mrs. Clark and Dr. Hoppin generously contributing \$1200 of this sum. Under Dr. Richardson's direction, \$1000 additional was expended in further excavations at Eretria, of which \$500 was given by a member of the School. In the spring of 1896, Dr. Richardson began excavations at Corinth, — the most extensive field yet undertaken by the School, — and expended rather more than the sum of \$1500 appropriated for this use, under his direction, by the Archaeological Institute, but did not expend all the money which had been contributed by others, and which was ready for service this year. But this spring (1897) our excavations were of less consequence than the cause of Greece, and little was accomplished in the week's work, for which about \$100 was expended. More than a thousand dollars was raised by the Council of the Institute for the Corinthian excavations, and was ready for the resumption of the work this autumn, if circumstances had been favorable. In all, the School has expended more than \$15,000 for excavations, of which about half has been granted for the purpose by the Council of the Institute. Certain sums for special explorations have not passed through the treasury of the School, and hence cannot be exactly reckoned, though the supervision of the work was in the hands of the Director. Three theatres have been uncovered by the School, — at Thoricus, Sicyon, and Eretria. Two of these are of unusual interest, and that at Sicyon is unique as yet in some particulars. The sites of two Attic demes have been determined, — Icaria and Plotheia, — of which the former was the early home of the Athenian drama. But by far the most important of all the excavations of the School yet accomplished is that of the Argive Heraeum, the most noted seat in Greece of the worship of Hera.

The main reasons for the conduct of excavations by the

School have been stated in previous Reports. Not only are new facts discovered by this work, and light thrown upon dark questions in classical archaeology, but fresh material is provided for the use of our students that affords them good opportunities and urgent stimulus for original investigation. The site of ancient Corinth on which the School began excavations in 1896 is of great importance, and the Director's success in determining in the first season the situation of the theatre and the *agora* augurs well for the future. As the Director reminds us, this is an undertaking which can be prosecuted most economically on a large scale, and we trust that the necessary money will be provided.

The Sixth Volume of Papers of the School is published this autumn. It contains 446 pages of text and 25 plates,—more than any of its predecessors. Fifty-six pages are devoted to Papers supplementary to Volume V, having to do with the excavations at Sicyon and at Plataea. One hundred and fifty pages are occupied with the excavations and discoveries at Eretria, 1891-95, of which 50 pages are concerned with the theatre. The account of the excavations at Sparta in 1893 fills 19 pages. Nearly 70 pages are occupied by the papers on the excavations and discoveries at the Argive Heraeum. Nearly 150 pages are filled by miscellaneous papers, of which the longest are by Professor Capps, on the Chorus in the Later Greek Drama, and Professor Pickard, on Dionysus ἐν Αἰμυναίς, while one of the most important is the publication by the Director of a Sacrificial Calendar from the Epakria. The Committee believes the volume will be valued, although its contents have been published earlier in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, *First Series*, and are thus familiar to the members of the Institute.

The arrangement made by the Council in January last for the publication of the Journal of the Institute met with the hearty approval of our Committee at its meeting in May. Professor James R. Wheeler was chosen to represent this School on the editorial board of the Journal.

By the new arrangement for the publication of the Papers

of the School the duties of our Committee on Publication ceased. Our thanks are due to its chairman, Professor Perrin, for his able services in an office which involves much labor without recognition except from a few who appreciate its toil and importance.

Professor Perrin has consented to retain the care of the School's collection of lantern-slides for lending or duplicating to order. His recent catalogue enumerates 105 views of monuments and natural scenery in Athens and vicinity, 95 general views in Greece, 59 views of Greek sculpture, 37 of terra cotta figurines, etc., 18 of temples, 22 of theatres, — 371 in all. The collection itself is not designed to include subjects which can be readily obtained from ordinary dealers in lantern-slides, but rather to supplement these with unusual and commonly inaccessible subjects, or with views which specially illustrate the work of the School. Arrangements have been made, however, for furnishing to order slides from any designated and accessible subject.

The Committee of the School has directed that all its publications shall hereafter be in charge of The Macmillan Company.

Professor White has resigned the Chairmanship of the Committee on Fellowships, an office which he filled with rare judgment and ability, and Professor B. I. Wheeler has been chosen to succeed him in this place.

The Committee takes pleasure in reporting that by the will of the late Mrs. Eliza W. S. P. Field, of Philadelphia, the School receives one thousand dollars, of which the income is to accumulate until with the principal it shall form a sum sufficient in the opinion of the Trustees of the School to endow a scholarship in the name of her late husband.

A friend of the School, who prefers that the gift should remain anonymous, has generously supplied the means for granting a third fellowship for the year 1897-98. The Managing Committee welcomes the gift, believing that these fellowships are of high importance for the encouragement of advanced study and research in the field of Classical Archaeology.

The Committee on Fellowships makes the following report for the award of fellowships for 1897-98 :

Examinations were held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 20, 21, and 22, at Athens, Greece; Halle, Germany; and Concord, Mass. The papers set at the examinations were made by Professors Brownson, Earle, Fowler, Goodell, R. Norton, Pickard, Richardson, Tarbell, Sterrett, Ware, B. I. Wheeler, J. R. Wheeler, Wilcox, and Mr. Edward Robinson, to whom the Committee desires to express publicly its thanks for assistance.

Seven candidates requested permission to take the examinations, but two subsequently withdrew. The Committee had the unexpected pleasure of awarding Fellowships to three candidates. The successful candidates were Carroll N. Brown, A.B. and A.M. (1891) of Harvard University, Instructor in Greek at the University of Vermont in 1892-93, Assistant in Classics at Harvard University in 1895-96, and Fellow of the School in 1896-97; George Henry Chase, A.B. (1896) of Harvard University, George Griswold Van Rensselaer Fellow of Harvard University; and Miss May Louise Nichols, A.B. (1888) of Smith College, Instructor in Classics in the Concord High School (Mass.).

The examinations were severe, but were passed with distinction.

Copies of the papers set at the examinations in May last will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

The Committee on Fellowships makes the following announcement of the competitive examinations for the fellowships of 1898-99 :

In the spring of 1898 the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens will award two Fellowships in Greek Archaeology. These Fellowships yield \$600 each, and are to be held for the school year 1898-99. Competition is open to all Bachelors of Arts of Universities and Colleges in the United States. The awards will be made chiefly on the basis of a written examination, but other evidence of ability and attainments on the part of candidates will be taken into consideration.

The examination will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 19, 20, and 21, 1898, at the American School at Athens, at the American School in Rome, and in America at any of the Universities and Colleges which are represented on the Managing Committee of the School. The Committee will consider applications for examinations at other places also. The award of the Fellowships will be made as soon after the examinations as practicable, and notice thereof will be sent to all candidates immediately. This notice will in all probability be mailed by June 25 at the latest. The Fellowships will be paid in three instalments of \$200 each, on August 15, January 15, and June 1.

The examinations in 1899 for the Fellowships to be held during the

academic year 1899-1900, may be expected earlier in the year than heretofore, — probably in February. The examinations will cover essentially the same ground as hitherto.

Each candidate must announce his intention to offer himself for examination. This announcement, for the Fellowships of 1898-99, must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor Benjamin I. Wheeler, Ithaca, N.Y., not later than April 1, 1898. Its receipt will be acknowledged, and the candidate will receive a blank for him to fill out at his convenience and hand in at the time of the examination. In this blank he will give information in regard to his studies and attainments. A copy of the blank may also be obtained at any time by application to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships.

The examination will cover the subjects named below, and will be based on the books specially named. Other books are named for supplementary reading and reference. For additional titles, candidates are referred to the list of "Books Recommended," which is published annually in the Appendix of the *Journal*. Each candidate should strive to make his study of the special subjects in Greek Archaeology named below as largely objective as possible, by the careful inspection and comparison of monuments of Greek art, in originals if possible, otherwise in casts, models, electrotypes, photographs, and engravings. The time at which examinations will be held is named in each case.

Greek Archaeology. An outline of the origin of Greek art, and the study of Greek terracottas, numismatics, glyptics, bronzes, and jewels. *One and one-half hours.* (Thursday, May 19, at 2 P.M.)

Collignon, *Manuel d'Archéologie grecque*, translated by J. H. Wright, *Manual of Greek Archaeology*; Murray, *Handbook of Greek Archaeology*.

REFERENCE: Sittl, *Archäologie der Kunst*, in von Müller's *Handbuch*, VI; and the appropriate articles in Baumeister, *Denkmäler des klassischen Alterthums*, named under "II Kunstgeschichte," in the "Systematisches Verzeichniss" at the close of the work.

Greek Architecture, with special study of the structure of the Parthenon. *One and one-half hours.* (Thursday, May 19, 3:30 P.M.)

J. Durm, *Baukunst der Griechen*, in his *Handbuch der Architektur*, II, 1; L. von Sybel, article *Parthenon* in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*.

REFERENCE: Reber, *Geschichte der Baukunst im Altertum*; Michaelis, *Der Parthenon*; Lübke, *Geschichte der Architektur*; Harrison and Verrall, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*, pp. 462-470.

Greek Sculpture, with special study of the still extant sculptures of the Parthenon. *One and one-half hours.* (Friday, May 20, 9 A.M.)

Gardner, *Handbook of Greek Sculpture*; Tarbell, *History of Greek Art*; Robinson, *Catalogue of Casts*; Mitchell, *History of Ancient Sculpture*; Overbeck, *Die antiken Schriftquellen*, Nos. 618-1041 and 1137-1640; Michaelis, *Der Parthenon*.

REFERENCE: Overbeck, *Geschichte der griechischen Plastik*; Waldstein, *Essays on the Art of Phidias*; Collignon, *Histoire de la Sculpture grecque*; Furtwängler, *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture*; Friederichs-Wolters, *Gipsabgüsse Antiker Bildwerke*. For the sculptures of the Parthenon, Cecil Smith, *Catalogue of Sculpture, British Museum*, I, with the series of photographs of the Parthenon sculptures published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company.

Greek Vases. *One and one-half hours. (Friday, May 20, 10:30 A.M.)*

Von Rohden, *Vasenkunde*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*; Robinson's Introduction to the *Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Vases* in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

REFERENCE: Rayet et Collignon, *Histoire de la Céramique grecque*.

Greek Epigraphy. *Two hours. (Friday, May 20, 2 P.M.)*

Roberts, *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*; Roehl, *Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae*; Dittenberger, *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*; Larfeld, *Griechische Epigraphik* in von Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft*, I.

SUPPLEMENTARY: Newton, *On Greek Inscriptions*, in his *Essays on Art and Archaeology*.

REFERENCE: Kirchhoff, *Geschichte des griechischen Alphabets*; Reinach, *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*; Hicks, *Manual of Greek Historical Inscriptions*; and the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*.

Modern Greek. *One hour. (Saturday, May 21, 9 A.M.)*

Gardner, *A Modern Greek Grammar*; Carl Wied, *Praktisches Lehrbuch der neugriechischen Volkssprache*; Jannaris, *Wie spricht man in Athen?* Mitsotakis, *Praktische Grammatik der neugriechischen Schrift- und Umgangssprache*; Thumb, *Handbuch der neugriechischen Volkssprache*. For the literary language: Stedman, *Modern Greek Mastery*. Constantinides, *Neo-Hellenica*.

For Lexicons, see list in the Appendix to this number of the *Journal*.

The examination will test both the candidate's ability to translate the literary language into English, and his knowledge of the common words and idioms of the every-day speech of the people.

Pausanias and the Monuments and Topography of Ancient Athens. *Two hours. (Saturday, May 21, 10 A.M.)*

Pausanias, Book I in the ed. of Hitzig et Blümner; Harrison and Verrall, *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*; Lolling, *Topographie von Athen*, in von Müller's *Handbuch*, III; Milchhöfer, *Athen*, in Baumeister's *Denkmäler*; and Milchhöfer, *Schriftquellen zur Topographie von Athen*, in Curtius, *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*, pp. lxxv-xciii, E-G.

REFERENCE: Curtius, *Stadtgeschichte von Athen*; Wachsmuth, *Die Stadt Athen im Alterthum*; and Jahn-Michaelis, *Pausaniae Descriptio Arcis Athenarum*.

In the Fifteenth Report of this School a plan was presented for funding the receipts from the supporting colleges. The Committee had resolved that "any college or university which shall subscribe \$5555, or any part thereof, to this School shall be released from the annual payment of \$250, or the proportionate part thereof, and shall continue to hold the same relations to the School as at present." So far as the Committee has been informed only two universities have made definite progress toward funding their subscriptions to the School on this plan, but we are hopeful that the attempt may be renewed on the part of other institutions and may be successful. Last January a committee was formed of friends of the school, who were interested in completing its permanent endowment, and the following circular was issued.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

DEAR SIR,—We cordially unite with the signers of the following letter in urging all who have at heart the best interests of education in America, and who wish to see the American School of Classical Studies at Athens as firmly established as those of other nations, to contribute to its endowment fund. As the sum to be raised is a large one, viz. \$125,000, we hope that you will subscribe liberally, for, unless answers to this appeal are generous, the School will be obliged to continue its struggle for support in the present unsatisfactory manner. It has accomplished too great results for education, and has made its influence too widely felt, to be allowed to suffer through need of a sufficient endowment fund.

Subscriptions may be sent to any one of the undersigned.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, 2d, 23, Court Street, Boston.	SETH LOW, Columbia University, New York.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, 120, Broadway, New York.	H. G. MARQUAND, 11, East 68th Street, New York.
ROBERT BACON, 23, Wall Street, New York.	JUNIUS S. MORGAN, 44, Pine Street, New York.
JOHN L. CADWALADER, 36, Wall Street, New York.	FRANCES R. MORSE, 12, Marlborough Street, Boston.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, 52, Wall Street, New York.	CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Harvard University, Cambridge.
GARDINER MARTIN LANE, 44, State Street, Boston.	H. C. POTTER, 27, Lafayette Place, New York.
SUSAN W. LONGWORTH (Mrs. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH), Cincinnati, Ohio.	WILLIAM SLOANE, Broadway and 19th Street, New York.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, 2, West 57th Street, New York.	

March 2d, 1897.

To Messrs. Charles F. Adams, 2d, J. W. Alexander, Robert Bacon, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Gardiner Martin Lane, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, President Seth Low, Messrs. H. G. Marquand, Junius S. Morgan, Miss Frances R. Morse, Professor Charles Eliot Norton, Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Messrs. William Sloane, and William C. Whitney.

GENTLEMEN,—The American School of Classical Studies at Athens was founded in 1881 by the Archaeological Institute of America, to furnish to qualified students an opportunity to study Classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects, and to coöperate with the Archaeological Institute, so far as possible, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

The School was opened in October, 1882, by Professor Goodwin of Harvard. Since then, thirteen professors have been sent to Greece by eleven different colleges and universities, to take part in the administration and instruction of the School.

The Director of the School is Professor Rufus B. Richardson. He is assisted this year by Dr. Charles Waldstein, Slade Professor of the Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge, England, and by Professor J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, of Amherst College.

The Managing Committee is composed of thirty-seven members, of whom thirty-four are professors in the twenty-four colleges and universities which are at present united in the support of the School by voluntary contributions. The Chairman of this Committee is Professor Thomas Day Seymour, of Yale University.

In the years 1882-96, the School had in all seventy-three students, of whom eleven were women. Of these students, fifty-one are now teaching in this country, in twenty-one different states and the District of Columbia. Of the eight students in the School in its first year, six are now Professors of Greek in Columbia, the University of Chicago, Amherst, Bowdoin, Rutgers, and Western Reserve.

The School has published five volumes of papers, and a sixth volume is now in press. It has conducted important excavations on the sites of the Argive Heraeum, at Icaria, Eretria, Sicyon, Plataea, Corinth, etc. The sites of two demes have been determined, and many important discoveries have been made.

In 1886 the Greek Government generously gave to the School a lot of land of about an acre and a half, on which a large building was erected in 1887, as the residence of the Director, with quarters for six students and a library room, which now contains an excellent working library of more than 2500 volumes.

In order properly to accomplish its purpose, the School should have an endowment fund of at least \$175,000, so as to insure a fixed annual income of not less than \$7000, for the following objects:

Salary of Director	\$2,500
Salary of Professor or Secretary	1,000
Books and binding	650
Fellowship	600
Building, grounds, light, service	1,000
Printing	600
Committee's expenses and incidentals	150
Excavations	500
	<hr/>
	\$7,000

The German and French Schools at Athens each receive from their respective governments about twice the amount at present at the disposal of the American School.

In the year 1888-89, \$50,000 was secured for a permanent endowment fund of the American School, but more than two-thirds of the present income of about \$7000 is derived from the voluntary contributions of the supporting colleges. These are bound by no pledges, and for the most part collect the amount annually contributed by them from their alumni. These contributions cannot be depended upon indefinitely. So long as the support of the School is largely derived from annual voluntary contributions, often difficult to collect, its future is insecure.

Realizing that the American School of Classical Studies at Athens has already done much for higher education in our country, and has clearly established its claim to confidence, and wishing to place it on a solid foundation, we earnestly appeal for the generous support of all who are interested in the advancement of learning, and ask that you will act as a committee to collect and receive subscriptions to the endowment fund of \$125,000, in order that the permanent usefulness and influence of the School may be assured.

Yours very truly,

MARTIN L. D'OOGÉ,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,
Mich.

HENRY DRISLER,
Columbia University, New York City.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE,
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore,
Md.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

WILLIAM GARDNER HALE,
Chairman of the Managing Committee
of the School in Rome, University of
Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

ALBERT HARKNESS,
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM R. HARPER,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE MARTIN LANE,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

TRACY PECK,
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR,
Chairman of the Managing Committee
of the School at Athens, Yale Uni-
versity, New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE,
President of the Archaeological Insti-
tute of America, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Meetings in behalf of the School have been held in a few places, and much interest has been aroused, although compara-

tively little money has been secured. We hope that in the coming months, now that the financial distress of the country has been lightened, these attempts to complete the endowment fund of the School will be renewed and may be successful.

From the first, the expenses of the School have been kept at the lowest practicable point. Increased apparent economy of money in its administration would mean waste of opportunities.

Americans in Athens were deeply moved by the death from typhoid fever on December 11, 1896, of a member of the School, Dr. George M. Richardson, Professor of Archaeology in the University of California. He had enjoyed thorough training at Harvard University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He had achieved success as a teacher, and had formed large plans for further studies and investigations abroad before returning to his work in California. Fortunately his illness was not long or painful. On November 30, he was taken to the excellent hospital of *Εὐαγγελισμός*, though he was not thought to be critically ill, and there was attended by a nurse who spoke English. At his funeral on the day following his death, the Directors of the four National Schools of Archaeology in Athens were present, and after the services in the English Chapel, the Director of the American School made an address at the grave. His was the first death at Athens of a member of the School, but in the spring of 1887, a scholar of high promise, Mr. J. M. Lewis, was taken ill in Greece and died almost immediately after reaching his home in New York.

In the early reports of this Committee the regret found frequent expression that the students of the School as a rule were inadequately prepared for their work in Greece. Within the last few years, however, the improvement in this respect has been greater than could have been anticipated. Of the ten students of the School in the year which has just begun, three have already received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, another has spent three years in study at German universities.

All but two received the degree of Bachelor of Arts more than five years ago, and the unusual scholarship of these two is indicated by the fact that one of these was Van Rensselaer Fellow at Harvard, and won a fellowship in the School at the examination of last May, while the other is the present incumbent of the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship of Yale. Four of the ten have spent at least one year in Greece previously. The work of such scholars, so associated, manifestly is of a higher order than was possible when a large proportion of the students of the school were comparatively inexperienced in archaeological study.

With the measures which have been taken by the Council to secure a closer articulation of the organization of the Archaeological Institute and the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and Rome, this Committee is in hearty sympathy. It has special reasons for appreciating the rare vigor and administrative ability of the President of the Institute, and anticipates under his leadership the highest prosperity and usefulness for the Institute and the Schools.

THOMAS DAY SEYMOUR, *Chairman.*

YALE UNIVERSITY, November 1, 1897.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1896-97

To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens:

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report on my administration of the American School at Athens for the year beginning October 1, 1896.

In the expectation that my presence would be needed in the expropriation of the land required for excavation at Corinth, I spent the summer of 1896 with my family in Athens, where the heat up to August 1 was not excessive. The latter half of August we spent in Cephallenia, Ithaca, and Corfu. On September 11, I was called to Corinth to designate to the chief engineer of the eparchy the plots of ground which I wished surveyed for expropriation. In connection with this journey I made with Mr. De Cou a tour through Northern Arcadia, closing with the ascent of Mt. Cyllene and a visit to Pellene, which is a good site for future excavations.

My colleague, Professor Sterrett, reached Athens at the middle of September; Messrs. Brown and Chase, about a week later, Professor Ebersole and Miss Perry, on October 2. Miss Boyd, detained by missing a steamer on account of a severe storm, did not arrive until October 10. Professor G. M. Richardson came a few days later, and two former members of the School, Messrs. Hoppin and Peabody, joined us in November. Dr. Peabody left Greece on April 10; Professor Ebersole and Miss Perry, on May 10, at a time when it seemed advisable for all who could depart to do so. These last two will remain in Europe for special studies during the summer. Mr. Chase also will spend June and July in study in European

museums, after completing his eight months of residence and work in Greece.

I began my weekly archaeological exercises in the museums by a survey of the Mycenaean collection on October 8, and continued them — with one interruption caused by a tour of one week through Acarnania and Aetolia, my only absence from Athens for more than one night during the school year, — until March 23, when Dr. Waldstein, having already arrived on the 20th, announced two lectures a week, which seemed for the time to be sufficient work in the museums.

My course was much the same as in previous years, except that I occupied more time in lecturing, and gave less time to members of the School for the description of specified objects. It is my purpose, however, to revert to my former practice. In connection with each exercise I designated, as usual, books to be read by way of preparation. Our course, covering pretty nearly all the sculpture of the museums, with especial attention to the archaic sculpture in which Athens is particularly rich, was in some measure a review of the history of sculpture in the presence of the monuments themselves. Professor Sterrett has conducted a course of exercises in epigraphy, of which he will speak in detail.

The School has enjoyed, as usual, the great benefit of Dr. Dörpfeld's weekly peripatetic lectures on the architectural monuments of Athens and Eleusis, which render superfluous any other lectures on that subject. In the early part of the year I took the School to Eleusis for a survey of the ruins there, but this was intended only as a preparation for the later and fuller discussion of Dr. Dörpfeld.

Owing to serious illness in my family I was unable to take long journeys with the members of the School at the beginning of the year, as I had done the previous year, but Professor Sterrett conducted them through Boeotia and the Argolid. Some members of the School have also taken journeys independently. For example, Mr. Brown and Professor Ebersole visited Sparta and Megalopolis, and made the ascent of Tay-

getus. But in the critical condition of public affairs since the first of February, travelling has been less advisable. On this account the two tours of Dr. Dörpfeld through Peloponnesus and through the Islands of the Aegean have been omitted. We have travelled perhaps more than usual on bicycles, exploring Attica in this way with fair thoroughness. Although most of the roads in Greece are rather ill-fitted for bicycles, it is advisable for every student who has a bicycle to bring it with him.

We have held four public meetings during the year, at which the following subjects were presented: —

- Jan. 15. Professor Sterrett: *Σήματα λυγρά*.
The Director: The Excavations at Corinth.
- Feb. 5. Dr. Peabody: A Group of Statuary from Corinth.
Dr. Hoppin: Three Proto-Corinthian *Lecythi*.
The Director: A large *Celebe* from Corinth.
- Mar. 12. Dr. W. Reichel (of the Austrian Archaeological Station): Der Salomonische Tempel.
Dr. Hoppin: A Caricature Figurine.
The Director: Figurines from the Recent Excavations at Corinth.
- Apr. 9. Mr. De Cou: Inscriptions on Bronze from the Argive Heraeum.
Dr. Peabody: A Gnostic Inscription.
Professor Waldstein: (1) Some Results of the Excavations at the Argive Heraeum, and (2) A Head of Asclepius from an Attic Relief.

Messrs. De Cou and Hoppin have, as in the preceding year, devoted themselves almost exclusively to work on the material from the Argive Heraeum. Messrs. Brown and Chase also in the latter part of the year have given some attention to this work. The other members of the School have given most of their time to general investigations; but Miss Perry has studied the Athenas of the Acropolis museum, and Professor Ebersole, profiting by the staging erected for the repairs of the Parthenon, has made a more careful study of the mutilated west metopes than has heretofore been possible.

In addition to the students regularly enrolled, the following persons attended the exercises of the School for several months: —

Ex-President William G. Ballantine, of Oberlin College.

Miss Kate Kimball, of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

Miss Jenkins, of the Chicago University.

Mrs. Ebersole.

The School was visited, among others, by President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, and President George Williamson Smith, of Trinity College.

The death of Professor George M. Richardson, by typhoid fever, on December 11, was a sad blow to the School. He had come to Athens with high ambitions and well-laid plans for a year's study. By his gifts and attainments, he was pointed out as the most scholarly member of the School this year.

In spite of the facts that troops were already assembled on the Turkish frontier, and the government had not expropriated the land long before designated for excavation at Corinth, I resumed work at Corinth on April 14, after purchasing directly from the proprietor about an acre of land adjacent to Trench III of last year's plan, on the south side of this trench. War had not yet been declared, and I proceeded with the intention of going ahead until I was actually stopped. But the declaration of war ensued immediately, and on April 23, while I was returning to Athens during the necessary pause in the work entailed by the Easter holidays, the great catastrophe to the Greek army, and the retreat to Pharsala, decided me to suspend operations for the year. The outlay has, of course, been large in proportion to the results, since we were not able to dig deep enough to warrant the hope of important finds. But the work is not lost. The earth which we removed will not need to be removed again.

Recognizing the uncertainty of the future, I did not purchase a track and cars, but worked with about eighty men and twenty carts,—not an economical method for our future excavations. The ground near Trench III shows three levels. On the upper level, near the temple, we attained a depth of from three to five feet, in some places reaching the original surface. This ground was sparsely strewn with fragments of Old Corinthian

pottery, but we discovered absolutely no objects of later date. We found six small *aryballi* entire, two of them with interesting figures fairly well preserved. A bronze horse and a few figurines of clay, all extremely archaic, were also found here.

At the lowest level at the middle of the valley we carried the excavation only to a depth of between one and two feet, except on the side next to the higher or second level, where we worked back into the bank which formed the lower edge of this upper level. Here we found five large blocks of a marble cornice with dentals below, and after several mouldings a row of lions' heads above,—a form somewhat like the cornice of the stoa at Pergamon published in *Altertümer von Pergamon*, Vol. II, p. 40. Our blocks are very massive, measuring 0.47 m. from front to rear and 0.18 m. in height. Two of these were partially exposed before we began to dig. The lions' heads are rather carelessly wrought. The building to which the blocks belong was probably Roman. Very probably it was a stoa which stood on the middle level, and, since foundations are more likely to escape destruction than entablatures, we may find the foundations after a little farther digging. We must believe that these blocks have rolled down from above. As we were seeking for signs of the agora in this spot, these indications of a stoa were particularly welcome. Judging from the configuration of the surface here, and from the massive wall discovered in Trench III, in line with the lower edge of the middle level, we may expect to find the stoa running parallel with the direction of the valley a little way up from the slope to the west of the broad pavement found at the lowest part of Trench III. (See *Fifteenth Annual Report*, plate opposite pp. 33 and 35.) It was a little startling to find here, only on the upper level, a tile fragment stamped LCORAC. This is perhaps the last part of the abbreviated title of "the city of Julius Caesar," COL. IVL. COR. with AC added. Against supposing this addition to be an abbreviation for "agora" stand the lack of any sign of abbreviation after COR and the doubt whether in Roman times the word "agora" would be retained.

As yet, however, I have found no other interpretation of the AC.

Work in the well of Trench X, from which the large Corinthian *celebe*, with many other Old Corinthian vase fragments, were taken during the work of the preceding year, was resumed, but when we had gone a foot or two lower than before, the bank above it began to appear dangerous, and prudence demanded the abandonment of the work. The bank is nearly perpendicular and twenty feet high, and the heavy rains of last winter have already caused a part of it to fall in. A very few more fragments were added to what we already had, but so few as to make us doubtful whether we did not exhaust the well last year. In the work of this year I was assisted by Mr. Brown. Had the work continued, others would have joined us.

The account of the Excavation Fund in my hands is as follows : —

	Drachmae.
Balance accounted for in the Annual Report for 1895-96 . . .	4073.20
Received from the Woman's Club, Johnstown, Pa., 40 francs . .	67.60
Received from Dr. Charles Peabody, \$ 500	4382.00
	<u>8522.80</u>
Expenses in 1896 subsequent to the rendering of the account in the Annual Report	1314.75
Expenses in 1897, including 700 drachmae for purchase of land	3512.95
	<u>4827.70</u>
Balance	3695.10
	<u>8522.80</u>

Besides this balance I have the "Emergency Fund," contributed by the Hon. John Hay, of 2535 francs, invested with the firm of Skouzé Bros., Athens, at four per cent. interest, and 5490 francs received from the Archaeological Institute of America in the Ionian Bank at Athens, without interest. The balance of 3695.10 drachmae above mentioned is deposited with Arthur Hill, Esq., also without interest. I hope that the work of excavation may be resumed in the autumn, when the money now at our disposal will be put to immediate use.

Although interruption of the excavations is to be regretted,

this is after all a slight matter when compared with the great injury which the war has caused to the national interests of Greece. Here we are of course only concerned with the events that have affected us. Such agitation did the war bring, that steady work for a time was well-nigh impossible, and if the results of our efforts this year are not so conspicuous as last year, no one ought to be surprised. Not only were the tours of the German School abandoned, but the projected celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the French School, with the great Archaeological Congress, was postponed till next autumn; and will probably ultimately be abandoned. As a School we regretted sincerely the fact that the prospect of war kept Professor Goodwin from spending some months in Athens, in accordance with his plans. Miss Boyd has thrown herself with all her energy and sympathy into the hospital service near the front, and who will say that she has not studied Greek life to some purpose?

Important additions have been made to our library. Foremost among the gifts which we have received is that of a complete and excellent set of the publications of the Archaeological Institute at Rome, a work which we have long wished to possess, presented by Dr. J. C. Hoppin. The following is the complete list of gifts:—

From Dr. J. C. Hoppin:

Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica. Vols. I-XXV, XXIX-LVII.

Bullettino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, for the years 1829-1853, 1856-1885.

Monumenti Inediti pubblicati dall' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica. Vols. I-XII and *Supplement*.

Monumenti, Annali, e Bullettini pubbl. dall' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, for the years 1854, 1855.

Monumenti ed Annali pubbl. dall' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, for the year 1856.

Memorie dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica. Vols. I, II.

Repertorio Universale delle Opere dell' Istituto Archeologico, for the years 1834-1885, 1891.

Hoppin, J. C., *Euthymides* (dissertation).

From the Universities of Upsala and Göteborg :

A collection of 58 dissertations, etc.

From Dr. Charles Peabody :

Journal of the American Oriental Society. Vols. XVII, XVIII, i.

Kluge, H., *Die Schrift der Mykenen.*

Kretschmer, P., *Einleitung in die Geschichte der griech. Sprache.*

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum. II. *Black-figured.* By H. B. Walters.

Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities.
By A. H. Smith.

Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Caria, Cos, Rhodes, etc. By B. V. Head.

From the American Philological Association :

Transactions. Vols. XXV, XXVI.

From Miss Daphne Kalopothakes :

Jex-Blake, K., and Sellers, E., *The Elder Pliny's Chapters on the History of Art.* *Translation and Commentary.*

Cherbuliez, Victor, *Un Cheval de Phidias.*

Also (from the respective authors, unless otherwise designated) :

Keidel, George C., *Romance and Other Studies* : No. 2. *A Manual of Aesopic Fable Literature.*

Lawton, W. C., *Art and Humanity in Homer.*

Sturgis, Russell, *European Architecture : a historical study.* From the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Philios, D., *Eleusis : ses mystères, ses ruines et son musée.*

Lambakes, G., *Χριστιανική Ἀγιογραφία τῶν ἐννέα πρώτων αἰώνων.*

Lambakes, G., *Χριστιανική Ἀρχαιολογία τῆς Μονῆς Δαφνίου.*

Lambakes, G., *Ἔργα Θρησκευτικά.*

Tarbell, F. B., *A History of Greek Art.*

Curtius, Ernst, *Die Schatzhäuser von Olympia.*

Konstantinides, G., *Μελέτη ἱστορικῆ καὶ τοπογραφικῆ περὶ τῶν Αἰγῶν Ποταμῶν.*

Konstantinides, G., *Ἐθνικὴ Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Ἑλλάδος : ἐκθεσις τῶν κατὰ τὸ ἔτος 1895-96 πεπραγμένων.*

Lambros, S. P., *Ἡ Ὄνοματολογία τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ ἡ εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐποίκησις τῶν Ἀλβανῶν.*

Bartlett, Helen, *The Metrical Division of the Paris Psalters.*

Heberdey, R., and Wilhelm, A., *Reisen in Kilikien.*

Argyriades, J., *Διορθώσεις εἰς τὰ Ἀριστοτέλους Πολιτικά.* Τεύχος Α.

Hoppin, James M., *Greek Art on Greek Soil.*

Karo, G., *De Arte Vascularia antiquissima quaestiones* (dissertation).

Svoronos, J. N., *Φῶς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχαιολογικῶν σκανδάλων.*

Svoronos, J. N., Ἑθνικὸν Νομισματικὸν Μουσεῖον: ἔκθεσις τῶν κατὰ τὸ ἀκαδημαϊκὸν ἔτος 1891-92 πεπραγμένων.

Kjellberg, Leunart, *Asklepios: mythologisch-archäologische Studien*. I.

Kinch, K. F., *Beretning om en archaeologisk Rejse i Makedonien*.

Washington, H. S., *On Igneous Rocks from Smyrna and Pergamon*.

Newton, H. A., *The Worship of Meteorites*. From Dr. H. S. Washington.

Stimson, J. W., *Principles and Methods in Art Education*.

Leonardos, B. I., Κριτικὰ καὶ Ἑρμηνευτικὰ εἰς τὸν Πλουτάρχου Ἑρωτικόν. Φιλολογικὸς Σύλλογος Παρνασσός, Ἑπετηρίς. Ἔτος Α'. From the Syllogos.

Furtwängler, A., *Führer durch die Vasen-Sammlung König Ludwigs I*. From Professor George M. Richardson.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Vols. VI, VII. From Professor J. W. White.

Robinson, E., *Museum of Fine Arts Boston: Catalogue of Casts, Part III, Greek and Roman Sculpture*.

Mahaffy, J. P., *The Petrie Papyri*. Two volumes and thirty-eight autotype plates.

Kiepert's Wall Map of Greece, four Architectural Charts, and a Plaster Model showing the muscles of the human figure. From Professor George M. Richardson.

The most important addition to the library by purchase was *Die Archäologische Zeitung*, from its beginning to 1876, completing our set.

We have had to pay no one large sum for repairs or improvement on the grounds during this year. The grounds in front of the house are becoming very beautiful with the growth of the trees. In the rear, also, where the olives and pines are flourishing, improvement has been made by the addition of plants and shrubs near the house. The erection of the new building for the students of the British School has deprived us of the tennis court, which had been laid out by American enterprise on the grounds of the British School, kindly granted for this use.

Mr. Cecil Smith, the Director of the British School, with great hospitality, has arranged that the rooms in this new building which are not required for the members of that School shall be at the disposal of such members of our School as may desire them, and also that any of our students who so desire may share in the mess privileges afforded by this house.

The year has been marked by the usual friendly and cordial relations between all the archaeological schools. Dr. Reichel, one of the Directors of the new Austrian Archaeological Station, presented a paper at one of our public meetings, and had we held another such meeting, his colleague, Dr. Wilhelm, would also have presented a paper. I shall encourage this practice of international courtesy, which has already been shown at the French and German Schools. Our relations with the British School have continued peculiarly intimate, as was natural in the case of so near a neighbor. That School proves to be a mental and moral neighbor, and not merely the owner of an adjacent lot.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, *Director*.

ATHENS, June 1, 1897.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF ART

1896-97

To the Managing Committee of The American School of Classical Studies at Athens:

GENTLEMEN, — I beg to present the following report of my work as Professor of Art and Archaeology during the current year.

I arrived in Greece on March 20, and at once began my lectures to the students and my work on the objects found in our excavations at the Argive Heraeum.

I have already delivered four peripatetic lectures at the Museum, and one lecture in the library of the School, and at our open meeting last week, I read papers on "Some Results of the Excavations at the Heraeum" and on "A Head of Asclepius from an Attic Relief." To-morrow I give a demonstration on the Parthenon frieze to the students of the School, on the Parthenon itself, where the repairs which are now being carried out have necessitated the erection of scaffolding and platforms, so that we can inspect the frieze and other sculptures *in situ*.

As regards the work at our Heraeum Finds, I am happy to be able to report that since last year considerable progress toward completion has been made. If to any, who are not familiar with the nature of the work, our progress appears slow, I would but remind them that the final publication of the Olympian excavations was only completed this year, fifteen years after the excavations were ended, — and that the vases, etc., from the excavations on the Athenian Acropolis have not yet been published after nine years, though several members of the German School have been constantly at work on these objects.

Dr. Hoppin, who has been responsible for the general supervision of our collection during my absence, has pushed the arrangement and classification of the department of ceramics vigorously forward, so that we may anticipate the completion of his task next year. Mr. De Cou has shown the same energy in dealing with the bronzes. He has done with his own hands the work of cleaning the innumerable objects and fragments, and will have completed his classification and description in the course of this year.

The study and arrangement of the sculpture has been completed by me, and I hope to finish my work on the fragments themselves in the course of the next fortnight. Mr. Brown of our School has assisted me during the last few weeks, but leaves to-day to join the Director at Corinth.

The account of the terra-cotta reliefs has been prepared by the joint work of Dr. Hoppin and myself. I hope to put the manuscript and illustrations in your hands within the next two months.

Our collection of early terra-cotta figurines is perhaps the richest and most important yet discovered. Such works have not yet been the object of careful classification and study, and I have undertaken this laborious piece of investigation in conjunction with Mr. Chase of our School. I have prepared with him a general principle of classification, and he has begun, under my supervision, to arrange the hundreds of objects which our excavations have yielded. As he has undertaken to see the work to its close, I hope he will be enabled to continue his studies at the School for another year. I shall remain in constant communication with him.

I shall soon have ready the "Survey of the Finds," in which, with a few typical illustrations, all our finds (exclusive of sculpture and architecture) are treated in the light of the excavations as a whole, as they supplement one another, and finally, in their bearings on the main problems of archaeology. I have hitherto not ventured to publish such results of our excavations, as I desired to study the mass of our finds as now

arranged. I hope also within this year to complete the manuscript and illustrations for the department of sculpture.

I cannot close without referring to the fact that this is my ninth and last year of official connection with the School ; and I look back upon these years, during which I have been Director and Professor, with mingled feelings in which is predominant an intense gratitude for the opportunities of labor which have been afforded me in the great cause which we all have equally at heart. If I venture to think that my own efforts have in some degree contributed to the undoubted advance which the School has made in every direction, I do so only with the sincere hope that its future will be still more useful and fruitful and glorious.

As I am writing I hear cheers to departing soldiers on the Square ; and, at this critical moment in the history of this dear country, whose memories are ever sacred to us, I feel assured that you, gentlemen, many thousand miles away, will consider the present and the future of this country, and will join me in
 α ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάς.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN.

ATHENS, April 15, 1897.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, 1896-97

*To the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical
Studies at Athens:*

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith submit my report as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature for the year 1896-97.

I reached Athens on September 14, 1896. The School was opened promptly by the Director with a lecture on the Mycenaean treasures in the National Museum. The students were given a week in which to familiarize themselves with the objects and the literature of the subject, and then all the students visited the Argolis. The Director's younger daughter being ill, it fell to my lot to be the guide-lecturer of this expedition, a feat that was made possible for me because in former years I had made frequent visits to that region and was conversant with the modern language. We sailed from the Piraeus to Nauplia; we studied the walls of Tiryns and the Homeric palace; we inspected the museum and the theatre of Argos; we ascended the Larisa and studied the polygonal masonry in the substructure of the walls of the citadel. A day was devoted to Mycenae, our aim being to make ourselves thoroughly familiar with everything pertaining to the ancient site. We then visited the Heraeum, which had for us an added charm, in that there our School had won honors by its successful excavations. We next visited Epidaurus and gained an abiding picture of the ruins there.

Shortly after our return to Athens I conducted the School on a tour through northern Greece. We sailed through the Isthmian canal to Itea, and inspected the excavations made by

the French School at Delphi; we walked through the ancient streets and were inspired by the celebrated bronze statue and other sculptures. The athletic members of our party made the ascent of Parnassus. We then proceeded by way of Arachova and the *Schiste Hodos* to Lebadea; thence to Chaeronea where we mourned the sad fate of the famous lion; next we studied the ruins of Minyan Orchomenus. We made the ascent of Helicon, refreshed ourselves at Hippocrene; we passed through the Vale of the Muses and by their shrine to Ascra, home of Hesiod, and to Thespieae. Then on to Leuctra with its famous *polyandron*, and to Plataea, the despair of topographers; thence to seven-gated Thebes, to Chalcis, Eretria, Aulis, and back by sea to Athens.

About the first of December I began a course of lectures on Greek epigraphy and continued it until the first of March, when upon consultation with the Director I surrendered the field to Dr. Wilhelm of the Austrian Archaeological Station, whose lectures before the monuments in the Epigraphical Museum were then covering the same ground, and doing it better than I could hope to do. My lectures were given weekly, sometimes twice a week, each exercise lasting from two and a half to three hours. Beginning with a history of the origin of the alphabet and its introduction into Greece, I attempted to give a complete history of all epichoric alphabets in the seventh, sixth, and fifth centuries B.C. My first lectures were based upon the outline drawn by Professor B. I. Wheeler last year, as now published on page 46 of the *Fifteenth Annual Report* of the School.

At the first open meeting of the School I read a paper on the *Σήματα λυγρά* of Homer.

In March I conducted the School on a tour to the island of Aegina. The women members of the School took part in all these tours and ascended Helicon with the rest of us; their pluck and courage deserve high praise.

As I look back upon my work in connection with the School, I can see how many things might have been done to better

advantage and with better results, but this will be the experience of the annual Professor in every case.

It has been a delight to me to revisit Athens and refresh myself by the love-touch with antiquity.

J. R. S. STERRETT.

ATHENS, April 9, 1897.